

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5, 1850.

Another week finds us still busied with the perplexing questions of "Papal aggression" and "German politics." How either will terminate no one yet ventures to foretell. We hope, however, that already less of anti-catholic feeling which blazed out so violently at the first announcement of the Pope's intentions, is visible in the public mind. The speeches at the various meetings which continue to be held are less denunciatory. John Bull seems to be half ashamed of his panic fears about the church being in danger; whilst the reflecting part of the supporters of that church, as well as the major part of the dissenters, and all who duly estimate the right of conscience and of private judgment, are becoming apprehensive that those inestimable privileges may be endangered should the present "no Popery" cry be encouraged. The letter of Lord Beaumont, a leading Catholic, to the Earl of Zetland, in which he deprecates the proceedings of the Pope as "ill-advised," has done much to settle the public mind, although it is said that the authorship of such letter is very likely to procure for his lordship the honors of excommunication. The Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Shaftesbury (Catholics) are also said to have expressed themselves adversely to the proceedings of his Holiness. Mr. CHAS. WATERTON, a celebrated traveller and naturalist, also a Catholic, gives address to the dissenters of Great Britain in a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"The furies from below have found their way up into our latest peaceful country. All Britain is in dire commotion. Nobody can satisfactorily comprehend the cause and nature of the raging spirit, unless he takes a squint at the letter of the Established Church. There, on the great table of the leaves and fishes, lies the true key to this astounding mystery. 'Help! help! the church is in danger!' Dissenters, now is your time! In lieu of allowing yourselves to be lulled into a fatal security by those whose evident intention it is to foster liberty of conscience with some new penitential act at the next meeting of Parliament, arouse yourselves, and demand, with a firm and determined voice, from one end of Great Britain to the other, the immediate separation of Church from State. That being once effected, all international animosities will cease for ever, and every British man, from high to low, (be he creed what it may,) will be ready to rush forward for the public weal, when, in the hour of danger, his country shall exclaim, 'England expects every man to do his duty.'"

Other writers in the daily papers throw the whole blame of the affair upon the Tractarians or Puseyite portion of the church, and urge the reformation of the liturgy and its purgation from those portions which favor Roman Catholicism, and were framed with a view of conciliating the Catholics. A petition, numerously signed by members of the church, will be presented to Parliament, asking for the abolition of all tests for admission to our Universities; for the striking from the thirty-nine articles and the liturgy those passages upon which the Puseyites found their Catholic tendencies and observances, for the withdrawal of the Athanasian creed and the abolition of Saint's days. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is beset with letters, in almost every morning paper, from both Protestants and Catholics. Mr. ROZBUCK has addressed him a long letter. The clergyman of the church of which his lordship is a member, has also dipped his pen in gall, and accused his noble parishioner of great inconsistency. The ultra Reformers and Economists also charge the whole with being an arranged affair, a sort of "sub thrown out to the whale," to distract the attention of the public from the reduction of expenditure and taxation, and the extension of the elective franchise. Certainly the position of Prime Minister is not exactly that of being placed upon a bed of roses. More conversions are almost daily taking place from Puseyism to Catholicism. * * * But enough of this; we fear your readers say, "too much." The subject is, however, uppermost in the public mind here, and gives a direction to thought and a tone to expression. We have no apprehension of its leading to any political results, but we think it foreshadows some great modification in our ecclesiastical arrangements.

To turn from the Political World to the World of Letters, (although we do not feel that we have much to communicate which will interest your readers,) DICKENS and TRACREAR have both terminated their serials, and the mass of readers who have anxiously waited for the commencement of each succeeding month to acquaint themselves with the sayings and doings of "Copperfield" and "Pendennis" have lost that source of interest and excitement.

The *Kepzakee*, a richly illustrated annual, edited by Miss POWERS, niece of Lady ELEANOR, appears to take the first place among the Christmas books of 1850. The *Court Album* and the *Drawing Room Scrap Book* have also made their appearance, but they have no particular claim to notice. Christmas books must also follow the tendencies of the age. They must grow cheap, which we suppose they can easily do without losing caste. They must also address a larger class of readers than those who make guests at Christmas, or who like to lay them on their own tables. A cheaper book of this description is advertised by the author of *Barlow*, (Mrs. Gaskell, of Manchester), under the title of "The Moorland Calender." The price is five shillings. The strife between Catholics and Protestants has caused the cessation of a very powerful conductor from the columns of our friend *Punch*. Mr. RICHARD DOYLE, the talented artist and author of the "Manners and Customs of the English," "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," &c. is a Catholic; and in consequence of the part which *Punch* has taken in opposition to the Catholics, Mr. Doyle has considered it to be his duty to give up all connection with that periodical. His yearly emoluments as a contributor to *Punch* are said to have been from £500 to £600. Sir EDWARD LYTTON BULWER has devised a plan for an establishment of a more certain and intelligible mode of provision for literary men than that offered by the Literary Fund. Respecting this project of Sir Edward's, the *Athenaeum* says:

"Some such institution on a broad scale, which might be partly self-supporting and partly endowed, would probably develop itself out of any good beginning earnestly made; and we have, therefore, heard with great satisfaction of a munificent offer made by Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, at the close of some dramatic entertainments which he has been giving at Knobbsborough—the proceeds consisting of the company of actors who usually play under the management of Mr. G. W. Dickens. Sir Edward proposes to write a play, to be acted by that company at various places in the United Kingdom; the proceeds to form the germ of a fund for a certain number of houses to be further endowed for literary men and artists; and the play itself, if we understand rightly, to be afterwards disposed of for the added benefit of the fund. Sir Edward will likewise give in fee ground on his estate in Hertfordshire for the erection of such asylum, rest, retreat, or whatever else it may be determined to call the residence in question. The actors, to whom a conspicuous share in this good work will be due, hope, we understand, to take the field in the spring of next year. Here is the first step which we have so long desired to see taken; and as one quality of liberality is its infectiousness, and one more suggests another, we will hope that out of this beginning will grow a shelter for the failing literary mind, proportioned to the wants of the class, and to its more than common claims on society."

The preparation of flax upon a new plan—that is, without steeping it—is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the society for the promotion of the growth of flax in Ireland. In their last report, the comparative produce of flax fibre from the 100,000 acres of land now proposed to be brought under flax cultivation in Ireland by the two different modes of steeping and the new mode without steeping, is as follows:

Tons.	
1 upon the old steeping system.....	38,605
Upon Scheuch's improved steeping plan.....	47,410
Unsteeped process.....	96,098

The money value of the produce of the unsteeped process would be £2,434,400 over that produced by Scheuch's plan, and £2,674,650 over the old process. Mr. CLAUDE's method of bleaching and preparing flax, so that it may be spun and woven by cotton machinery, is likely to be very successful.

ful; the discovery is one which may exercise a most important effect, both on our agriculture and manufactures. It is said that with this material, so prepared, the texture and softness of cotton are gained, together with the durability of linen, unaccompanied with the cold, paper-like surface which has hitherto been peculiar to it; and these advantages are said to be attainable at a cost of production considerably below the present price of cotton. "As every effort," says the *Times*, "will be made to induce the Irish agriculturists to 'make preparations for the extension of the next crop, it is probable that, before the lapse of another year, enough will have been accomplished to warrant a broad and definite opinion as to the ultimate results that may be anticipated from 'the movement.' The *Morning Chronicle* says, "The experiments taking place at Manchester are progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and the results are, if possible, even more satisfactory than at the period when we first announced this valuable discovery. The samples which we have received fully bear out the opinion which we then expressed as to the value of the invention." The *Glasgow Chronicle* says that Mr. Elisha Black, of Renfrew, patented in June, 1849, the very invention which Mr. Clausen is now proving the advantage of, and that Mr. Black then produced samples of flax "which were spun and woven by cotton machinery, to the surprise and gratification of many parties in Glasgow." This is, certainly, an eminently practical achievement. Take another fact in proof that it is so. The bogs of Ireland, which were once regarded as being incapable of any profitable cultivation, are found to contain the elements of unknown wealth. Two gentlemen, at least, are now converting the peat into charcoal, oils, dyes, &c., &c. The waste land so reclaimed is said to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of beet for the manufacture of sugar. In England a company has been formed for the conversion by distillation of the "Kimmeridge bog," or bituminous shale of Dorsetshire, into mineral oil or spirit, asphalt, and manure, so as to leave a profit of 100 per cent. on the expenditure. The manure, which is sold at £2.10 per ton, has been tried on various crops with the most satisfactory results, and is said to be equal in its effects to guano, phosphate of lime, or any other artificial manure now in use. We may mention, in connection with these marvels of modern chemistry, that a company of gentlemen is now engaged in the neighborhood of Liverpool in making experiments for the purpose of reducing the price of gas. These gentlemen speak with the utmost confidence of being able to procure from coal a much larger amount of gas than has hitherto been obtained, and also to get from the residuum products of very considerable value, so as, in fact, to enable them, if they chose, when the necessary apparatus was erected, to light a large town for nothing and yet realize a profit. However, should they succeed in reducing the price of gas 50 per cent. we shall be much indebted to them.

In Money and Commercial matters we may generally report an improved condition, arising from an increased confidence in the continuance of peace on the Continent. Every item in the statement of the Bank of England, except the circulation, (which has decreased £239,934,) has increased. The bullion of all kinds has increased £44,759; yet the silver keeps diminishing. Discounts have been made, and continue to be made freely at 2½; and the money market is as free as it has been for some time. The following statement exhibits the amount of bullion—specifying the proportions of gold and silver—in the Bank of England at the respective dates. The variation in the amount of silver is very striking:

	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
January 1, 1847, £28,490,490.....	£11,972,540.....	£16,517,950.....	£28,490,490.....
January 1, 1848, 1,347,059.....	10,262,731.....	11,609,790.....	1,347,059.....
January 1, 1849, 507,909.....	13,718,686.....	14,226,595.....	507,909.....
January 1, 1850, 277,077.....	15,961,233.....	16,238,310.....	277,077.....
Nov. 16, 1850, 45,667.....	16,453,883.....	16,499,550.....	45,667.....

There is no rise in the price of silver this week, but a further advance is anticipated. The market for English stocks has kept steady, and there is an increasing feeling of confidence in the peaceful settlement of Continental affairs. There is a good deal of business doing in the railway share market, and a very buoyant appearance. The principal event in the corn market is an unusually large importation of wheat from Italy within these few days, and from ports which have hitherto scarcely ever shipped produce of this kind to England. The corn trade in Mark Lane has exhibited much firmness during the week, but without an absolute rise in price. A letter from Munich states that the price of corn has risen in that place more than fifty per cent. within a few months. In other continental corn markets there has been a similar rise. The new Russian tariff has just been received. There is a reduction of duties on cotton twist, and likewise on some descriptions of plain and printed cotton goods. (On some woollen cloths, and on yarns, there is also a reduction. The reduction on linen is nearly fifty per cent. Lace, earthenware, and iron are reduced, and so are indigo, cochineal, and dyes. Sugar, rice, and tobacco remain as before. The duty on paper is increased 25 per cent.; and the importation of tea continues to be prohibited.

The business of the Great Exhibition goes on well. Upwards of 4,000 houses have been taken and fitted up by enterprising upholsterers and others, to be sub-let when the time arrives. The works in Hyde Park proceed under the superintendence of the committee, with a rapidity which is astonishing and unexampled. The beauty of the design may now be fairly traced. In twenty-five days the work, which is now only the unfinished skeleton of a vast edifice, is to be handed over, a complete and finished undertaking, to the Royal Commissioners. This seems to be an impossible feat; yet so confident are the contractors that they have called a meeting of the Society of Arts for the 31st instant, to be held in the building, on the occasion of its being handed over to the authorities. Taking the works progressing apart from the building, the number of workmen employed is little if any short of 4,000. As a feat of indomitable industry and inventive genius, the building will, we think, be a more wonderful production than any thing it is destined to contain.

There is very little news from the Continent, excepting what relates to GERMANY. FRANCE does not afford either an event or a rumor. Her political affairs are looking on at the Prussian movements with a keen interest, but, as usual, with an eye to their own objects and intrigues. The President has moved forty thousand troops to the frontier, "to observe, to be prepared for eventualities," as the phrase is. The Legislature, being called on to sanction the movement by a money vote, shows great distrust of the President. War might better suit his purpose than it would theirs. They are highly conservative—that is, as Frenchmen interpret that word; they are opposed to Republicanism, and would join hands with Russia to-morrow, to put down the Republican spirit in Europe. Their plan is, however, an unpromising, and we think, a dangerous one. They are only trying down the safety valve of the steam engine.

The news from TURIN is highly satisfactory; the Sardinian Parliament is discussing the affairs of that kingdom with great talent and dignity, and a due regard to the well being of the people. The king is deservedly popular, but his example appears to be lost upon the rest of Italy. The Court of Rome has given general orders to refuse passports to Italians coming from England.

The threatening aspect of GERMANY, which we noticed in our last, has been changed for a more pleasing one. The affairs of HESSE CASSEL have brought Austria and Prussia to a point, the only issue from which appeared to be war. This, however, has been avoided for the present. Prince SCHWARZENBERG agreed to meet HERVON MANTEUFFEL at Olmutz; there they met, and there the evacuation of the Electorate, by both the Prussians and the Federal troops, was agreed upon. The evacuation, however, does not take place without securing the Hessians the *status quo* before their quarrel with the Elector and his Minister, HASENPFUGG. The Elector is to return in a day or two to Cassel, accompanied by two Hessian regiments, which are to be reconstructed for the purpose. The Hessian Legislature is to be re-assembled at once, and the constitution to be maintained intact. The Elector of Hesse Cassel must thus eat "humiliant pie," and make his peace in the best way he can with his subjects. It is said to be determined that HASENPFUGG is to be dismissed from the Hessian Ministry. The Electorate is to be evacuated by both Austrian and Prussian troops within fourteen days. A confirmation of this arrange-

ment has been received by a telegraphic despatch at Paris. Thus has this business been settled in a manner not dishonorable to Prussia, and which to the people of Hesse Cassel is much more advantageous than they could ever have imagined. The other points of difference have also been discussed and temporarily settled either at Frankfurt or Olmutz. SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, and its affairs are to remain open questions until the free conference have met. Many rumors are afloat as to the subjects which will be discussed at those meetings. In the mean time, however, peace seems to have been preserved, and we are truly gratified. We hope that the war spirit, too much of which is visible in Prussia, will not operate against its continuance. The elections in Hesse have resulted in favor of the Constitutional Conservatives; four-fifths of the members chosen belonging to that party.

It is said that Prussia has concluded the preliminary negotiation in London for a loan of £10,000,000 at 5 per cent. Messrs. Rothschilds are said to be the contractors.

The insurrection in SYRIA and the massacre of the Christians at Aleppo have been severely punished by the Turkish Government. MEHMET PACHA, late Envoy to London, has been appointed Governor of Aleppo, in the place of ZARIF PACHA, whose guilty supineness led to the massacre of the inhabitants. The Austrian Government lately gave its consent to the release of all the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, with the exception of KOSUTH, but the Porte declared that all must be released or none.

DECEMBER 6.—The leading articles of the papers of this morning are all upon one subject, *The Catholic Controversy*. Meetings continue to be held in almost every part of the country, and, although the bitter feeling towards the Pope has undoubtedly subsided, we think that towards the Puseyite bishops and clergy is hourly increasing. The latest news from Berlin is dated the 8th instant. The arrangements made at Olmutz had been confirmed by both courts. These arrangements are now understood to be as follows: Mutual intervention in Hesse Cassel; the Elector to return to Cassel with an Austrian and Russian battalion; an Austrian and a Prussian Commissary, to restore and preserve order; the troops of the Bundestag to pass the military route; the army of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to be reduced to one-third of its present force; no demand is made upon Denmark; Austrian and Prussian commissaries to negotiate an armistice and an arrangement. If the Duchies refuse mutual intervention, their affairs are to be settled by a free conference at Dresden. At the sitting of the Berlin Chambers on the morning of the 4th, the Ministers were called upon for information respecting the state of political affairs; when

"MANTUEFFEL spoke from his place. It is necessary that I should explain openly the present condition of affairs, more particularly on the German question. Prussia endeavored in 1849 to procure for Germany a constitution suitable to its necessities; these endeavors have not produced any result. Already on the 8th of October the impossibility of carrying out the constitution on the basis on which the union was to take place was acknowledged. Prussia desired from the commencement to procure for Germany a constitution by mutual agreement with the German question. It is now arranged that the final solution of the Hessian and Schleswig Holstein questions shall be obtained from all the German Governments acting in common. It has been decided, with regard to Holstein, that commissioners on the one hand of Austria and her allies, and on the other of Prussia and her allies, shall constitute a committee to discuss the question. 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